



Fleet Urban District.

THE
Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND OF THE
Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE YEAR
1938.

The Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1938.

FLEET,
June, 1939.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1938; it is in accordance with the provisions of Circular 1,728 Ministry of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Area of the District is 3,694 Acres.

Population : Census 1931 (without area added 1932)...	4,528
Estimated by Registrar General to middle of, 1938	8,089
Number of Inhabited Houses	2,348
Rateable Value	£73,867
Penny Rate	£290

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The District is largely residential, there are no important industries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE Births—	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	114	62	52
Illegitimate	8	4	4

Birth Rate—15.2

Still Births—			
Legitimate	1	—	1
Illegitimate	1	1	—
Deaths	89	45	44

Death Rate—11

The respective rates for England and Wales were :

Birth Rate—15.1 Death Rate—11.6

Maternal Mortality Rate—Nil.

Three Infants under 1 year of age died.

Rate per thousand births—24.

The Public Health was good during 1938. There were 12 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of Pneumonia, 1 of Erysipelas, 1 of Diphtheria, 1 of Enteric Fever and 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 7 deaths from Cancer and 1 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Forty-one Primary Vaccinations and 6 Re-vaccinations were done during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

There are three District Nurses, who are also Qualified Midwives, provided by the District Nursing Associations of Fleet and Crookham; no contributions are made by the Local Authority.

The first part of the extension scheme at the local Hospital—a public ward of 14 beds and 2 private wards—was completed in 1937. The Hospital now contains 29 beds (9 male, 14 female and 6 children's) and 5 private wards, and provides treatment for Medical and Surgical cases and a separate children's ward. A financial contribution is made by the Local Authority.

The Hospital provides adequate service for the District and is thoroughly up-to-date in all departments; it is well equipped for Surgical, Ophthalmic, Aural and General Work. Massage is also provided.

Infectious cases are treated at Aldershot Isolation Hospital at a prescribed fee. Small Pox Hospitals are provided by the County Authority.

Tuberculosis cases are referred to the County Authority for Sanatorium, or in the case of Surgical Tuberculosis, Hospital treatment.

Abnormal Maternity cases are treated by the Consulting Gynaecologist at the local hospital.

Services for Puerperal Fever, Mental Deficiency, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Venereal Disease and Mental Disease are provided by the County Council.

There is a Clinic for Venereal Disease at Aldershot, which is easy of access.

The prophylactic inoculation of infants against Diphtheria, which is provided free of cost by the Council, has resulted in fourteen being treated—twice as many as last year: two other children have been inoculated at their parents' expense. During the year the scheme of free inoculation was extended to include children up to school-leaving age. The Council has taken the wise step of arranging with the County Health and Education Authorities for School Clinics to secure wider immunisation to diminish the possibility of diphtheria epidemics.

Pathological work is done at Winchester, both for the district and also for Hospital cases.

When desired the assistance of the County Authority is available for the investigation of Maternal Mortality and cases of Puerperal Fever.

Unmarried Mothers are provided for by the County Council.

A Private Ambulance is available for transport of all cases. It is disinfected after carrying an infectious case.

There is a Child Welfare Clinic provided by the County Council.

An Ante-Natal Clinic conducted by local Medical practitioners and the District Nurses is much appreciated and very well attended.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Two small sewerage extensions have been laid on the Dinorben and Courtmoor Estates. In accordance with instructions from the Council a report on the unsewered part of the District from the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector was presented in May: unsatisfactory conditions were found to be prevalent: the details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report

There is a good and constant service of water to the greater part of the area by a piped supply from the Mid-Wessex Water Company, on whose behalf chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples from each source are made at fortnightly intervals. The Council has decided to have tests made quarterly from the District mains and a testing tap has been fixed for that purpose.

During the past year new drainage systems connected to the main sewer have been provided to 70 houses, replacing pail closets and cesspool drainage.

The collection of House and Trade refuse is being carried out very thoroughly and is giving general satisfaction.

I should like to make special mention of the enthusiasm and energy of our Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. H. Longhurst. In spite of the heavy work involved in the detailed preparation of the Sewerage Report, he has carried out his duties with his usual thoroughness and ability.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The majority of the houses are of comparatively recent construction. There are the better-class houses standing in their own grounds and an equal number of artisan dwellings, which are as a rule well built with good gardens and ample air space at front and back. There are no slums or congested areas.

The majority of the tenants or owners keep their houses and rooms in good order.

But still there are a number of houses which are beyond repair at reasonable expense and which will have to be considered for demolition. There is also a shortage of houses at reasonable rentals, and there are over 90 houses occupied by two or more families, sharing sanitary arrangements and washing facilities. Though there is no statutory overcrowding, this cannot be considered a satisfactory state of affairs. There is no doubt that the whole question of housing policy calls for the fullest consideration, and to facilitate its administration, I most strongly urge the Council to adopt the bye-laws under Section 6 of the Housing Act (1936).

The details of the supervision of milk and food are included in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. Bakeries, fish shops, dairies and slaughter houses are inspected and are in good order.

There are 5 cowsheds in the district; the milk is brought out from surrounding farms. There are 21 retailers supplying milk to the district.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Particulars supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health of samples taken under the above Acts.

Arrowroot	...	...	1	Fish and Fish paste	...	2
Cheese	...	...	1	Flour (self-raising)	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	1	Jelly	...	1
Coffee	...	...	1	New Milk	...	13
Cream	...	...	1	Sausage...	...	3

All samples satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. FRERE,

M.A., M.B., B.CH. (CANTAB.),

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MR. G. H. LONGHURST, M.R.SAN. I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary and Meat Inspector's Certificates.

Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1938.

Mr. Chairman & Members of the Council :

I beg to submit my report on the Sanitary Administration of your District for the year 1938. It includes those particulars referred to in Circular No. 1728 which arises from the duties carried out by your Sanitary Inspector.

One of the essential factors in successful Public Health administration is steady routine work, the value of which lies in its continuity and methodical advance towards improved conditions. Spasmodic action at long and indefinite intervals is of little service to Public Health and merely irritates the party concerned while the alternative, which is to abandon any pretence of carrying out certain duties in order to deal with what may be considered more important matters, is to lay the Council open to well-founded criticism.

Reviewing the work carried out during 1938 I realize that much has been left undone and much which was commenced during the year was still not complete at December 31st. It may be thought that such omissions as exist can be accounted for and even justified by the simple expedient of reference to the International situation and crises of the later months of the year. The fact cannot be ignored, however, that, by comparison with other areas in the County, the Health Department is deplorably under-staffed, and it is impossible to carry out the duties to the credit of the Council and the benefit of the inhabitants while I am devoting so much time to work which should properly be carried out by a Junior.

I feel sure that if this question is fully investigated by the Council, they will be satisfied that it is one which should be answered by the appointment of a Junior for clerical and general assistance and I respectfully request that the Council give this matter their consideration.

The following is a statement of the work carried out in the year under review.

INSPECTIONS.

Ordinary Inspections (Nuisances, Complaints, etc.)	...	245
Special Visits	... ..	549
Infectious Diseases	... ..	57
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops	... ..	68
Butchers' Shops and other Food Premises	... ..	431
Slaughterhouses (including Slaughter of Animals Act)	...	204
Shops (under the Shops Act, 1934)	... ..	11
Places of Amusement	... ..	2
Housing Inspections (under the Public Health and Housing Acts, relating to Defects)	... ..	42
Housing Inspections (Overcrowding Provisions)	... ..	5
Factory Inspections—		
With Mechanical Power	... ..	11
Without Mechanical Power	... ..	24
Other Premises	... ..	5
Revisits	... ..	163
Works in Progress	... ..	254
River Pollution	... ..	6
Rats and Mice Destruction	... ..	2
A.R.P. Visits, &c.	... ..	205
	Total	<u>2,284</u>

OTHER PARTICULARS.

Rooms Disinfected after Notifiable Disease	... ..	19
" " by request	... ..	2
Bedding steam disinfected	... ..	6
Samples taken for analysis:		
Drinking Water	... ..	1
Swimming Pool Water	... ..	1
Ditch or Stream Water	... ..	9
Milk	... ..	21

DRAINAGE WORK.

Drains Unstopped	... ..	7
Drains Repaired	... ..	7
New Cesspools Provided	... ..	2
New Connections to Sewer	... ..	23
Number of Houses Drained thereby	... ..	27
Insanitary Closets Demolished	... ..	31
Closets (E.C. or W.C.) Repaired	... ..	1
Additional W.C.'s Provided	... ..	18
New Pedestal W.C.'s Provided	... ..	35
New Gully Traps	... ..	70
New Manholes	... ..	87
New Soil or Vent Pipes	... ..	34
Soil or Vent Pipes Repaired	... ..	2
Interceptors Provided	... ..	6
Anti-syphonage Pipes Provided	... ..	2
New Sinks	... ..	23

New Lavatory Basins	40
New Baths	8
Total Lengths of Drain Laid:	
Stoneware	3,347 feet
Iron	111 feet
Drains Tested:	
Water	152
Smoke	4
Colour	13
Defects Revealed	19

NOTICES SERVED, Etc.

INFORMAL:	
Verbal	67
Written (Notice)	50
„ (Letter)	30
Other Correspondence:	
Letters	240
Reminder Notices... ..	6
FORMAL:	
Statutory Notices Served—	
Under the Public Health Act, 1936 s.39	6
Under the Public Housing Act, 1936 s.9	1

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Informal notices complied with, including those out- standing from 1937	133
Statutory notices complied with	4
Statutory notices complied with (outstanding from 1937)	6
Informal notices outstanding at 31st December, 1938	31
Statutory notices outstanding at 31st December, 1938	4

PROCEEDINGS.

Acts Proceeded Under	Relating to	Result
Public Health Act 1875 s.95.	Nuisance from dampness in dwelling house	Case proved, order made and fine imposed
Public Health Act 1875 s.117.	Unsound poultry depos- ited in shop	Case dismissed
Public Health Act 1925 s.72.	3 complaints relating to insanitary condition of food shop	All proved and fines imposed
Housing Act 1936 s.155	Recovery of possession of house the subject of a Demolition Order	Warrant granted for possession in 28 days

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A case of gross pollution of a stream discharging into Fleet Pond was investigated during the year. This was traced to the Council's storm-water sewer and exhaustive colour testing was carried out. Subsequently dairy bottle-washing

water which previously had been discharged into the storm-water drains was diverted to the foul water sewer but this action did not completely abate the nuisance and the origin of the remaining pollution has not yet been traced.

Pollution by cesspool effluents was noted in several cases in the course of the drainage survey carried out in the early part of the year. Informal action resulted in the diversion of the effluents to fresh ground and other work which, at best, could only be regarded as a temporary expedient. Nuisances of this kind will only be remedied permanently when the sewerage of the District has been completed.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The administration of the sanitary provisions of this Act was considerably curtailed during the year and there still remain a number of shops yet to be inspected.

Thanks to the co-operation of your Surveyor who passes to me plans of alterations to or proposed new shop premises, every effort is made to ensure that the objects of the Act are attained so far as structural matters are concerned. Notwithstanding every precaution however, satisfactory arrangements for ventilation may be nullified by the activities of shop fitters who take over the shell of the premises and proceed to work without first notifying the Council of their intentions. It is most desirable that full particulars and plans of work of this nature should receive official approval before being put in hand.

As a result of informal action additional sanitary conveniences were provided in four shops, two of the larger provision shops installed warming arrangements, and washing facilities were provided in three other cases.

At the close of the year the County Council had been approached to delegate their powers relating to the provision of washing facilities under the Act. This step should do much to simplify the practical administration of the Act.

CAMPING SITES.

There are no licensed camping sites in the District and the amount of camping done is limited to a very few instances, sites not usually being occupied for more than 24 hours.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No statutory or informal action has been necessary during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is one swimming pool in the District. It is situated at the Fleet Pleasure Ground, Cove Road, and is provided with an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant as well as an aerating fountain.

One sample was taken during the season and the chemical and bacteriological report, as in previous years, revealed a high standard of purity, while avoiding an excessive amount of free chlorine.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No action has been necessary during the year in respect of verminous premises of any kind.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919.

In November of the year under review, the County Council delegated their powers under this Act to the District Council. Since that time advice, when sought, has been given on questions of rodent destruction, rat-proofing premises, etc.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PREMISES	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecute Occupiersd
Factories with mechanical power	11	4	} Nil
Factories without mechanical power ..	24		
†Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	5		
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories			
TOTAL	40	4	

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	9	9	} Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S. 2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..				
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)				
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)				
Insufficient		/		
Unsuitable or defective ..		1		
Not separate for sexes				
Other offences				
Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Orders, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).	3	3		
TOTAL	12	13		

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY. The time which it is necessary to devote to this important branch of the administration has been so curtailed that I cannot feel that real progress has been made. Visits to producers' premises involve journeys to the remotest parts of the District and cycling to and fro would have taken time which has not been available.

During the year considerable improvements and renovations were carried out at Oakwood Farm and a low pressure boiler, sterilising chest and up-to-date washing facilities were installed.

At Freeland's Farm cesspool drainage was provided to the cowsheds, the lay out being such as to facilitate connection to the sewer when available.

Two dealers' licenses were granted for the sale of tuberculin tested milk, obtained in bottles from licensed producers.

Two supplementary licenses for the sale of tuberculin tested and pasturised milk respectively were also granted.

One retail purveyor ceased business and one cowkeeper was added to the register during the year.

SAMPLING. Twenty-one samples taken during the year were all examined bacteriologically, the results being as follows:

Under 100,000 organisms per ml.	12
Over 100,000 and under 200,000 organisms per ml. ...	1
Over 200,000 and under 500,000 organisms per ml. ...	3
Over 500,000 and under 1,000,000 organisms per ml. ...	2
Over 1,000,000 organisms per ml.	3
	<hr/> 21 <hr/>
Bacillus Coli present in 1 ml. or less	11
Bacillus Colis absent in 1 ml.	9
Phosphatase Test (satisfactory)	1

Of the above samples 14 were also submitted to the biological test for tubercle; all proved negative.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. There are one licensed and one registered slaughterhouses in the District.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, which in this District operates in respect to cattle, sheep and pigs, one new licence and eight renewals were granted. The Cash captive bolt pistol is used in all cases and frequent visits during slaughtering hours ensure that this work is carried out humanely and with dispatch.

Every effort is made to inspect all carcasses as soon as practicable after slaughter, on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health Memorandum 62 (Foods).

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	17		48	146	641
Number inspected	17		46	140	626
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned.. ..					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7			5	74
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	41·2			3·6	11·8
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned .					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			2		11
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..			4·3		1·8

Items condemned on account of Tuberculosis were as follows :

11 Pigs' heads	1 Pig's liver
9 Pigs' mesenteries	1 Calf's lungs
1 Pig's lungs	1 Calf's mesentery

The following, affected with diseases other than tuberculosis, were also condemned. The chief causes of unfitness were, flukes, cirrhosis, pneumonia, strongylus, paradoxus, necrosis, pericarditis, peritonitis, cysts, fatty degeneration, brine stain and unsoundness.

74 Pigs' lungs	1 beef kidneys and suet (6½-lbs.)
23 Pigs' livers	Mutton (19½-lbs.)
2 Pigs' hearts	Bacon (11½-lbs.)
5 Sheeps' livers	5 Head Poultry
4½ Bullocks' livers	1 Rabbit

The total weight of meat condemned was 391-lbs.

Regular visits were made to meat shops and other food premises, immediate steps being taken when required, to ensure cleanliness in the preparation, storage or distribution of food.

COMPLAINTS.

Sixty-one complaints, a summary of which is given below, were received during the year.

Drainage and Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	16
Water Supplies	...	...	...	2
House Defects	...	...	...	20
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	2
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	3
Accumulation of Refuse and Fly Nuisances	...	...	...	8

Obstruction or Pollution of Streams	...	...	...	5
Rats and Mice Infestation	...	...	...	2
Other Matters	...	...	...	2
Matters not remediable by this Council	...	...	...	1

The majority of these were dealt with, and a number remained outstanding at the close of the year.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

Ninety-four volunteers were given a full course in anti-gas training during 1938 and of that number all except sixteen Council employees were trained out of office hours.

The above and other work in connection with Air Raid Precautions made so many calls on my time that I was obliged to withdraw from these activities at the close of the year.

In conclusion I should again like to record my appreciation of the continued and cordial co-operation of the other members of your staff.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. LONGHURST.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SPECIAL REPORT ON DRAINAGE (dated 27th April, 1938).

On the instructions of the Council following their consideration of the representations as to the drainage requirements of the district, I carried out a survey of the unsewered areas in Fleet and Crookham.

Large stretches of the District are quite rural in character with houses in groups of urban density at different points. These groups were dealt with in separate sections of the report (7 in all) and a miscellaneous section dealt with outlying and scattered houses.

The sand and gravel subsoil which is common to almost the whole of the District is eminently suitable for disposal of sewage effluents by irrigation and my investigations were carried out at the latter end of a dry winter.

Conditions at each of the 364 houses concerned were noted and of these 160 had either no drainage or merely soak-aways for sink and bath water: of the 204 cesspools many were noted as overflowing or unsatisfactory in other respects on a cursory inspection.

Samples of ditch and stream water were taken and the reports on the analysis (chemical and bacteriological) were considered with other data on which my opinion and recommendations were based.

Conclusions in respect of each Area, the First Schedule and some of the final observations in the Report are given below.

AREA No. 1. *Cove Road from Fleet Pleasure Ground to Boundary.*

On account of the conditions at the 14 houses (on the south side of Cove Road), where the drainage of 14 houses discharged on to less than 1½ acres of waterlogged ground, I consider the question of drainage to be an urgent one in this Area.

I am of opinion that:—

- (i) The conditions which exist are injurious to health, and
- (ii) These conditions cannot be remedied by cesspool and sub or surface irrigation.

AREA No. 2. *The whole of Sandy Lane, Tweseldown Road and Aldershot Road from the Women's Institute to the Wyvern Inn.*

Lack of drainage in so many houses adjoining each other constitutes the worst aspect of conditions in this area and for this reason I am of opinion that:

- (i) Conditions in the Tweseldown Road—Sandy Lane portion of the area are prejudicial to health.
- (ii) These conditions can be remedied by the provision of cesspool systems of drainage and
- (iii) Owing to the narrowness of sites, irrigation could not be relied on entirely and the question of cesspool emptying would probably arise after a short period.

AREA No. 3. *Gables Road, Aldershot Road from Sandy Lane to Velmead Lane and Gally Hill Road from Aldershot Road to Gables Road.*

My opinion of this area is as follows:

- (i) Conditions at houses on the South side of Aldershot Road are insanitary.
- (ii) The provision of drains and cesspools would improve matters but, owing to insufficient garden space and low ground, irrigation of the effluents would not be practicable.

AREA No. 4. *Remainder of Gally Hill Road, Coxheath Road, Copse Lane, Cranford Avenue and Grange Road.*

My opinion regarding this area is as follows:

- (i) Over the greater part of the area the means of disposal are inadequate and insanitary in the present circumstances: existing conditions are a potential danger to health.
- (ii) In the absence of official action, these conditions must grow worse as development continues.
- (iii) Drainage to cesspools cannot be regarded as satisfactory unless regular removal of their contents and disposal outside this area is ensured.

AREA No. 5. *Basingbourne Road, Rounton Road, Ryelaw, Bowenhurst, Moore and Compton Roads.*

With regard to this area it is my opinion that:

- (i) Conditions in parts of Rounton Road and Basingbourne Road are prejudicial to health.

(ii) Rounton Road might be dealt with satisfactorily by the enlargement of septic tanks and the extension of irrigation systems in individual instances. This would involve considerable expense and might prove a failure.

(iii) In the lower part of Basingbourne Road irrigation is not practicable. The position could be improved and stream pollution avoided by the provision of water-tight cesspools, the contents of which would have to be carted away periodically.

AREA No. 6. *Broomrigg, Elvetham, Fitzroy and Herbert Roads, Reading Road North and Hitches Lane.*

Conditions are, as a whole, satisfactory.

AREA No. 7. *Fleet Road, Crookham.*

I am of opinion that :

(i) Cesspool drainage where existing is satisfactory for the individual houses concerned or could be made so at reasonable expense in almost all cases.

(ii) Undrained houses could be drained to cesspools but owing to the nearness of the canal in some cases, the disposal by sub-irrigation would not be practicable.

MISCELLANEOUS. *including 22 houses in outlying parts of the District.*

Each of these houses has sufficient ground available to make the disposal of sewage a practical and reasonably inoffensive proposition with a minimum risk of injury to health.

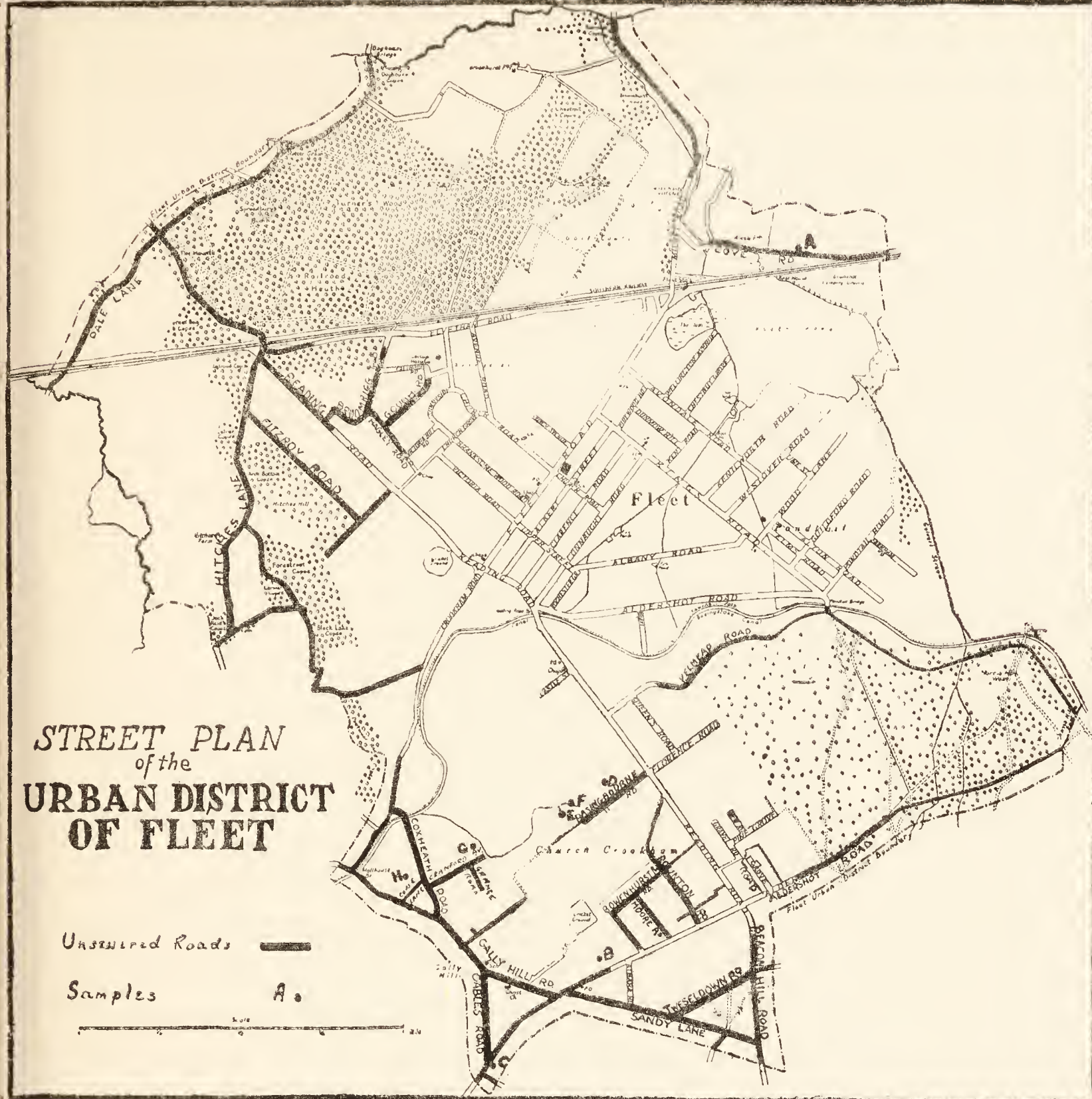
FINAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Council may feel that some measures should be taken to deal with the sewerage of the District as a whole or that the particular "black spots" to which I have referred specially should alone be dealt with.

There can be no doubt that every house should be provided with a sufficient drain connected to the sewer or a cesspool if no sewer is available and the Public Health Act, 1936, lays on the Sanitary Authority a duty to demand such provision.

Your aim, as a progressive Urban Authority is, I believe, the ultimate completion of the sewerage of this District and the closure of all undesirable cesspools. But, by virtue of the same Act, unless a nuisance can be proved, the Local Authority can only enforce the diversion of drains from a cesspool to a sewer by themselves paying the cost. It will thus be seen that some financial saving may be effected as well as economy of administration by carrying out the whole of the sewerage.

Should the Council decide that the completion of the sewerage scheme is not possible at present, I would most strongly urge that you undertake the emptying of cesspits either by contract or direct labour as the only other means of alleviating the insanitary conditions which exist in this District.



DRAINAGE SURVEY, FIRST SCHEDULE
Summary of Conditions in Areas referred to in Report.

Area No.		Total No. of Houses	Drainage			Water Supply				Closet Accommodation				Baths		Area for Disposal Square Yds.	No. of Occupants
			Cesspool	Soakaway	None	Main		Well		W C's.		E.C's or Pails		Houses	No. of Baths		
						Separate	Common	Separate	Common	Houses	No. of W.C's.	Houses	No. of W.C's.				
1	..	25	14	8	3	23		2		9	14	16	16	10	11	25,400	92
2	..	66	24	7	35	54	3	5	4	10	17	56	56	9	10	44,000	209
3	..	39	12	7	20	31		2	6	10	35	29	29	11	21	186,500	142
4	..	94	49	9	36	64		1	16	31	56	65	80	24	30	216,600	319
5	..	44	41	1	2	34		10		32	55	12	13	34	40	81,600	152
6	..	51	42	7	2	44	2	3	2	42	127	9	9	42	56	118,000	199
7	..	23	15	1	7	17		2	4	7	13	17	16	6	6	18,700	82
Miscellaneous		22	7	11	4	10		3	8	7	12	16	16	6	6	80 300	70
		364	204	51	109	277	5	41	40	148	329	220	235	142	180	771,100	1,265

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